

Tree Work Schedule

No.	Species	Works	Category
001	A Group	Prune crown 8ft back to 3.5m to achieve 2m to the proposed garage	C12
T02	Cherry	Fell tree to ground level, grind out stump	U
T03	Honey Maple	Prune crown 8ft back to 3.5m to achieve 2m to the proposed garage	B13

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3988:2010 Tree work - Recommendations.
 All stumps are to be removed and the site is to be left as found.
 Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to make sure that it does not become compacted as a result of heavy machinery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber lorries, tractors, excavators or cranes shall be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees, to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction.

To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-lamper corders, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins. All weather notices should be erected at regular intervals on the welded mesh panels with words such as "Tree Protection Area - Keep out".

Tree Protection Area KEEP OUT
Do not move this fence

CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE
 TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER. CONTINUATION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION. ANY ENCROACHMENT INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.

Construction exclusion zone

A construction exclusion zone (CEZ) as designated by the protective barrier fencing, is an area where there is to be no construction activity. Access to the area for construction personnel or machinery is strictly prohibited, unless detailed in the tree protection plan, and there is no scope for materials or waste storage, welfare facilities etc. There may be some construction activities planned for these areas (e.g. the installation of service trenches) these activities will be undertaken under direct, on-site arboricultural supervision.

Ground protection

New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compression of underlying soil.

- Note: The ground protection might comprise one of the following:
- a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, as to form a suspended roadway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
 - b) for pedestrian operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
 - c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic, exceeding 2 gross weights, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary system or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the heavy loading to which it will be subjected.

For situations other than those described in a) to c), the ground boarding to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to be able to support the expected loading to be placed upon it.

Foundations within RPAs

The use of traditional strip foundations can result in excessive root loss and as such should be avoided.
 Design for foundations that would minimize the adverse impact upon trees should include particular attention to the existing levels, proposed ground levels and cross-sectional details. Site specific and specialist advice should be sought from the project engineers and arboriculturist.

- Root damage can be minimized by using:
- Piling with site investigation used to determine their optimal location whilst avoiding damage to roots important for the stability of the tree, by means of hand tools or compressed air soil displacement, to a minimum depth of 600mm;
 - Beams, laid at or above ground level, and covered as necessary to avoid tree roots identified by site investigation.

Where a slab for minor structures (e.g. shed base) is to be formed within the RPA, it should bear on the existing ground level, and should exceed an area greater than 20% of the existing surrounding ground.

Where piling is to be installed near to trees, the smallest practical pile diameter should be used, as this reduces the possibility of disturbing major tree roots, and reduces the size of the rig required to sink the piles. If a piling rig is required, this should conform to the parameters for ground boarding. Use of the smallest practical piling rig is also important where piling within the branch spread is proposed, as this can reduce the need for access facilitation pruning. The pile type should be selected bearing in mind the need to protect the soil and adjacent roots from the potentially toxic effects of unsecured concrete, e.g. sheaved bored piles or screw piles.

Arboricultural Supervision

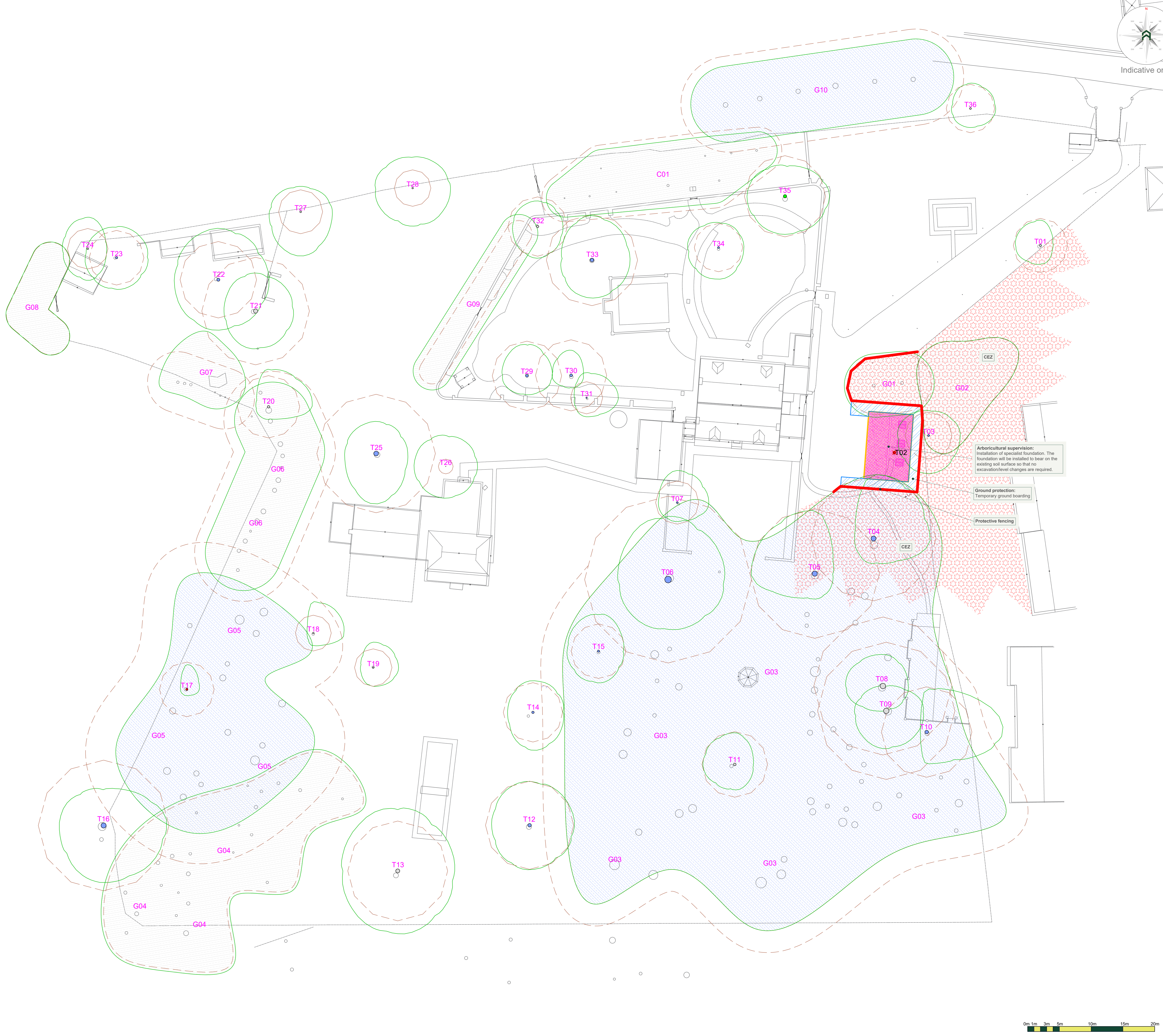
- The arboricultural consultant will be required to attend site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that have to be undertaken within the root protection areas. This will include:
1. Pre-commencement site meeting.
 2. Installation of specialist foundation within the RPAs of tree nos. T03, T04 and G01.
 3. Any demolition and/or excavations within or adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing or underground services (a non-exhaustive list).
 4. Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

Arboricultural Method Statement

Please refer to Arbtch Consulting Ltd Tree Schedule and Arboricultural Method Statement for full details on all surveyed trees and how all aspects of the development may be implemented without detriment to retained trees.

Utility apparatus

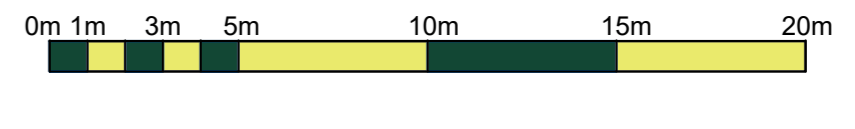
Underground utility apparatus
 Mechanical trenching for the installation of underground apparatus and drainage across any roots present and can change the local hydrology in a way that adversely affects the health of the tree. For this reason, particular care should be taken in the root and methods of installation of all underground apparatus. Wherever possible, apparatus should be routed outside of RPAs. Where this is not possible, it is preferable to keep apparatus together in common ducts, all inspection chambers should be sited outside of the RPAs.
 Where underground apparatus is to pass within the RPAs, detailed plans showing the proposed route should be drawn up in conjunction with the project arboriculturist. In such cases trenchless insertion methods should be used with entry and retrieval pits being located outside of the RPAs. If this option is not feasible and providing roots can be retained and protected excavations should be undertaken using hand held tools (e.g. spades, forks, shovels) or a combination of trenchless and manual excavation (broken trench).
 Any design and installation should be undertaken in accordance with the National Joint Utilities Guidelines (NJUG).
Above-ground utility apparatus
 Above-ground apparatus (including CCTV cameras and lighting) should be sited to avoid the need for detrimental tree pruning, as such the current and future crown size of the tree should be assessed. Tree branches can be pruned back with care to provide shade, though it is not appropriate for repetitive and significant tree work to be an initial design solution unless this is a suitable management outcome for the tree. Any pruning should be undertaken in accordance with BS3988:2010



Arboricultural supervision:
 Installation of specialist foundation. The foundation will be installed to bear on the existing soil surface so that no excavation/level changes are required.

Ground protection:
 Temporary ground boarding

Protective fencing



Project: Earmley Place, Clappers Lane, Earmley, West Sussex, PO20 7JL
 Client: Grey Tree Developments
 Drawing: Tree Protection Plan
 Based on: 2215-OPDS-PL-002
 Drawing No: Arbtch TPP 02
 Date: Oct 2023
 Scale: 1:200 @ A0
 Drawn: JCH

Key:

Tree No.	T01	Tree Category	Trunk
RPA	Category 'U' trees	Category 'A' trees	Category 'C' trees
Category 'B' trees	Category 'E' trees	Category 'T' trees	Existing Site (TPO)
Category 'C' trees	Trees to be removed	T02	Construction exclusion area (CEZ)
Proposed line	Protective Fencing	Arboricultural Supervision	Foundations
Ground protection	Ground Boarding	Foundations	

Arbtech Consulting Ltd, 2023